

Southern

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS; PURE IN LITERATURE; AND PROGRESSIVE IN SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

BY A. M. BURNES & CO.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

GEN. AND MRS. GRANT breakfasted with President Garfield and family at the White House.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has purchased the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road.

WILLIAM F. FRYE has received the Republican nomination for Senator from Maine, to succeed Blaine.

EX-SENATOR ANGUS CAMERON, of Wisconsin, received the Republican nomination for United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Carpenter.

ABRAHAM S. HEWITT has addressed a letter to ex-Gov. Jewell, inclosing \$100 to defray the expenses of "hunting down the rascal who forged the Morey letter," and promising more if necessary.

THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific Railroads have connected rails at Deming, New Mexico, and official announcement is made of the opening of the through route on March 17.

GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN, on the 11th, removed Morgan Boland, the obstreperous St. Louis Police Commissioner, thus making three vacancies in the Board, and then nominated John H. Maxon, Samuel Cupples and E. C. Simmons for the positions.

JOHN T. RICH has received the Republican nomination—equivalent to an election—for Congress in the Seventh Michigan District, to fill the place of Conger, resigned. Mr. Rich is a member of the present State Senate and has twice served as Speaker of the lower House.

GEN. GRANT arrived in Washington on the 17th, and was reported to be in close conference with Logan, Cameron and Conkling, the event causing no little speculation in political circles. The *Globe-Democrat's* special is authority for the statement that the Stalwarts are anything but pleased with some of the Cabinet appointments, that of McVeigh being particularly obnoxious.

JAMES W. McDILL, of Afton, Union County, Iowa, has been appointed by the Governor of Iowa United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Kirkwood. Mr. McDILL was born in Ohio in 1834, removed to Iowa in 1857, served several terms as Circuit and District Judge, and was a member of the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses. He has never taken any very active part in politics.

THE President has nominated Levi P. Morton, of New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France; Wm. M. Everts, Allen G. Thurman and Timothy Howe, commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Conference at Paris; David D. McClung, Commissioner of Customs, Cincinnati; John W. Green, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, Iowa; Robert S. Taylor, of Indiana, Member of the Mississippi Improvement Commission.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, on the 11th, issued a decision on the request of various national banks to withdraw their legal tenders deposited to retire circulation. He maintains that "precedents of the Department in similar cases should be adhered to here and no return of legal tender made." Secretary Windom expresses the opinion that no stringency in the money market need be apprehended, owing to the large amount of bonds that have been and are being purchased by the Government.

SECRETARY BLAINE has sent a note to the British Legation on the subject of the false reports sent by the Acting British Consul at Philadelphia in regard to the prevalence of disease among swine of the Western States. The Secretary reiterates the statements made in Everts's note of the 7th of March, that all means of information at the recourse of the Department concur in showing the late published report as wholly without foundation, and sends copies of resolutions of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis and Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, explicitly denying the report of disease among swine, and showing the condition of the stock in the States of Ohio and Illinois is exceptionally healthy.

THE Congressional Committee of the National Greenback party has issued an address to the people of the United States. The national banks and railroad and telegraph companies at present controlled are declared to be inimical to the rights of the people, and no redress for existing grievances can be looked for from either of the old parties. The Committee therefore earnestly advises the formation of clubs in every city, village and town in the United States, with a view to a thorough organization and final triumph of the National party. Thomas J. Durant, Lee Crandall, Edward Daniels and Eperitus Howe, members of the Executive Committee of the Greenback Congressional Committee, have addressed a letter to Thompson H. Murch, Chairman of the committee, in which they decline to attend the meeting called by Murch in New York. They also inform him his resignation as Chairman of the committee is accepted, and they will call the entire National Committee together soon to elect his successor.

THE following are the important changes agreed upon in the Chairmanships of the Senate Committee: Johnston, of Virginia, in place of Eaton, Chairman of Foreign Relations; Williams, of Kentucky, Chairman of Manufactures, in place of Grover, who succeeds Randolph as Chairman of Military Affairs; Judge Davis succeeds Thurman as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Jones, of Florida, succeeds McDonald as Chairman of Public Lands; Groome, of Maryland, succeeds Withers, of Virginia, as Chairman of Pensions; Call, of Florida, succeeds Kernan on Georgia; Butler, of South Carolina, succeeds Garland, of Arkansas, on Territories; Farley, of California, succeeds Herford, of Virginia, on Mines and Mining; Garland succeeds Wallace on Revision of Laws; Brown, of Georgia, succeeds Bailey on Education and Labor; Walker, of Arkansas, succeeds Butler on Civil Service and Rectrenchment; Hampton, of South Carolina, gets Civil-service Reform, and Hill goes to the Printing Committee. Senator Cockrell is to remain Chairman of the Claims Committee.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

THE office of the Union Express Company at Louisville, Ky., was robbed the other night of some \$3,500, the story being that masked robbers broke in, bound and gagged the watchman and blew open the safe. Investigation fastened the crime upon the night watchman, a young man named Frank Brewer, and his uncle, Frank Rose, aged about 50, the latter being the brother of Val Rose, formerly of the Adams and more recently of the Union Express Company. Both men are under arrest.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES had a cordial reception both at Cleveland and Fremont on his return home.

THE first important arrest under the Coercion act was made on the 8th, the victim being Joseph B. Walsh, of Castlebar, a prominent merchant, a cousin of Michael Davitt, and actively identified with the Land League. The arrest caused great excitement.

AT St. Louis, on the 8th, Michael J. Reilly, an ex-policeman and ex-letter-carrier, shot and instantly killed Albert C. Hatch, a shoemaker, aged 42. Hatch's wife was the cause of the murder, she having on several occasions left him to take up with Reilly, who is himself a married man with several children. The injured husband had doubtless made threats against the destroyer of his domestic peace, and both men went armed, prepared to shoot on sight. The meeting finally took place. Hatch tried to draw his revolver, but was forcibly restrained by a third party, and meanwhile Reilly, who was greatly excited, shot his antagonist through the head, the muzzle of his revolver almost touching his face. The murderer gave himself up without resistance.

THE case of the United States against Captain D. S. Payne, of Oklahoma fame, came up in the United States Court at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 8th, on demurrer to defendant's answer, and was argued at length. The case was taken under advisement by the Court until next term.

THE Boston capitalists interested in the Santa Fe Road and the Mexican Central project have organized another company, which will lay a track from Atlanta, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Durango, some two hundred miles distant.

THE fine block of buildings on Union Avenue, between Mulberry and Santa Fe Streets, Kansas City, occupied by Woodward, Faxon & Co., wholesale druggists, Kelly, Willis & Co., wholesale hardware, and Ogilby & Co., wholesale grocers, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 10th, together with nearly the entire stocks of the three firms named. The origin of the fire is unknown. Woodward, Faxon & Co.'s loss, \$55,000; insured for \$60,000. Ogilby & Co.'s loss, \$80,000; insured for \$75,000. Kelly, Willis & Co.'s loss, \$80,000; fully insured. The buildings, owned by Leach, Olmstead & Hall, were valued at \$50,000, on which there is \$25,000 insurance.

FOUR men were badly injured, two it was thought fatally, by the explosion of a millstone in Fischer's flouring-mills, South Des Moines Street, Chicago, on the 10th. August Fischer, proprietor of the mill, J. H. Taylor, a miller, and Theodore Blakeley and John Newberry, laborers, were the victims of the casualty. It was said the last two could not survive.

MRS. FRANCES E. WILLARD, heading a committee of Temperance ladies, on the 8th visited the White House and presented to President Garfield an oil portrait of Mrs. Hayes, which was designed and subscribed for in commemoration of her determined stand for Temperance. President Garfield accepted the gift, on behalf of the Nation, in a few well chosen words.

THE dwelling of Mrs. Levi Belknap, of East Barnard, Vermont, was burned, and her body was found in the ruins. Suspicious circumstances, strongly indicating murder, will probably lead to the arrest of one or more persons.

THE principal business portion of Rosita, Colo., including the Post-office, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 10th. Losses aggregate about \$100,000, with comparatively small insurance.

GEORGE E. GOUGH, a heavy Chicago butcher and cheese exporter, failed on the 10th.

QUEEN CAROLINE, the widow of King Christian VIII., of Denmark, is dead.

MRS. A. B. VINES, of Elkhart, Clayton County, Iowa, died from the effects of eating canned salmon, which had become tainted and the can corroded.

SEVERAL lives were lost on the 9th, by the burning of a large drapery establishment, known as *Le Printemps*, in Paris.

UP to the 10th of March about fifty arrests had been made in Ireland under the Coercion law. The most conspicuous persons so far arrested are Joseph B. Walsh, an extensive merchant in the Town of Castlebar, in the west part of the island, a relative of Michael Davitt; Cornelius Keogh, a farmer living at Cahoonish, in the County of Limerick; and Michael B. Boyton. The latter is a brother to Paul Boyton, the swimmer. He claims to be an American citizen, having lived several years in Baltimore. Walsh, Keogh and Boyton are confined in Kilmallock Jail, near Dublin. The Land League intends to investigate every arrest carefully and place the particulars before the British public.

EX-SENATOR SIMON CAMERON celebrated his 82d birthday at Havana on the 8th. He was waited on by several American residents. The Cuban authorities extended to him the freedom of the city.

THOMAS M. BAKER, clerk in the Dead-letter office, has been arrested on a charge of rifling dead letters. Baker has been twelve years in the Department.

THE family of Samuel Margerat, at Napoleon, Ore., was poisoned by eating wild parsnips. One son, aged 18, died from the effects.

A LARGE number of Germans from San Francisco purpose settling near Acapulco, Mex., where they have purchased Government lands at 40 cents per acre, payable in ten years.

MR. BIENNAN, a member of the New York Legislature from the Malone district, committed suicide by taking poison. He had recently worked very hard, and took the fatal dose while suffering from nervous prostration.

JOHN KEENEWOOD, a Kansas City printer of dissipated habits, on the 11th was shot and killed in a scuffle by his stepson, a lad about 18 years old. The evidence goes to show that the boy interfered to save his mother from a beating, and that the stepfather then knocked the boy down and

finally drew a pistol, a scuffle for the possession of which ensued between the three, the son finally securing it and in the melee shooting his stepfather. The killing is generally considered justifiable.

A MOST frightful calamity occurred in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 11th. A boiler undergoing repairs at the Phoenix Iron Works exploded while being tested, killing six men and wounding seven others, some of whom can not possibly recover. The dome of the boiler, weighing over 200 pounds, was carried swiftly through the air for a distance of 500 feet and fell upon the sidewalk. Another mass crushed through the roof of an elevator several hundred feet distant; a third fragment was carried 300 feet away, and came down right in front of a man as he emerged from his door, while a fourth was found an eighth of a mile distant. A number of the surrounding buildings were badly wrecked by the flying debris. The names of the killed are: Robert Patterson, Wm. Gibson, John Langefield, Francis Chadwick, John Forrest and Wm. Wager. Carl Otto Wolf, Alex. Rupert and Henry Mackay were supposed to be fatally injured.

THE terrible murder of Miss Mattie Ishmael, near Jonesboro, Craighead County, Ark., has been most terribly avenged. Four negroes, named Green Harris, Giles Peck, John Woods and Burt Hoskins, were arrested for the murder and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. At midnight a body of masked men, variously estimated at from 200 to 300, surrounded the building in which the prisoners were confined, overpowered the guards, broke in the doors and windows, seized the terrified negroes, and dragging them to a tree about 200 yards away, hung them. It is reported that the negroes made a full confession of their guilt, claiming that they killed Miss Ishmael for refusing to lead them to the spot where her father's money was concealed.

A PASSENGER train on the Denver & South Park Railroad was thrown from the track near Thompson, Colo., on the 11th. The sleeper turned a complete somersault, and landed in Platte River, down a twenty-five foot embankment. J. J. Smith, of Leadville, and H. J. Stennard, Pullman Conductor, were seriously injured. All the passengers were more or less scratched and bruised.

JUDGE JOHN W. THOMAS, a prominent New Orleans lawyer, dropped dead on the 11th.

THE President has nominated Henry G. Pearson for Postmaster at New York. Mr. Pearson was First Assistant to Mr. James.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MARCH 7.—The Senate met and adjourned without transacting any business. Senator-elect Malone, of Virginia, was sworn in.

MARCH 8.—Communications were laid before the Senate from Messrs. Kirkwood and Blaine announcing that they had forwarded their resignations to the Governors of their respective States. The nominations of Matthew Coffey, ex-Secretary for Ways and Means, United States Attorney for West Virginia, and John L. McPherson, for Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands, were confirmed by the President and promptly confirmed by the Senate. Mr. McPherson was nominated by Hayes, and was favorably reported but not acted upon.

MARCH 9.—The Senate convened at noon. A telegram from the Governor of Iowa was read, announcing the appointment of J. W. McDILL to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Kirkwood. A message from the President was received, and the Senate went into executive session.

MARCH 10.—Senator Pendleton offered a resolution providing for the organization of the Senate Committee. Senator Anthony objected to its present form, and it was ordered to be printed and to lie over.

MARCH 11.—The Democrats made another move toward organizing the Senate Committee, but were blocked by a point of order, raised by Senator Conkling and sustained by the Vice-President. During the discussion Senator David Davis defined his position. He declined to accept the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, but announced his intention of sustaining the Democratic organization.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

THE Emperor Alexander of Russia was assassinated on Sunday, the 13th. While the czar was returning with the Grand Duke Michael from Michael Palace in a close carriage escorted by eight Cossacks, a bomb was thrown near the carriage, which immediately exploded, shattering the vehicle. The czar and his brother alighted uninjured. A second bomb was then thrown and fell close to the czar's feet, its explosion shattering both legs below the knees and inflicting other terrible injuries. The czar was immediately conveyed, in an unconscious state, to the Winter Palace, where he died at 4:30 p. m. The Grand Duke Michael was slightly injured by the explosion, and several attendants were wounded, two fatally. Two men, disguised as peasants, threw the fatal bombs. Both were arrested.

THE well-known passenger steamer James Howard, of the Anchor Line, was entirely destroyed by fire at her wharf in St. Louis on the night of the 13th. She had just arrived from New Orleans with a large list of passengers, when the fire broke out under the stern of the ship. The flames spread so rapidly that all on board had to flee for their lives, leaving their baggage behind them. The coolness of Captain Bryan was doubtless the means of saving many lives. The Howard was built in 1870, and cost \$240,000. Her cargo was valued at \$100,000.

FOUR masked men entered the residence of Miss Elizabeth Roberts, 100 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., in broad daylight, bound and gagged Miss Roberts and a female servant, and under threats of instant death compelled the lady to hand over to them three \$1,000 bonds and a quantity of valuable jewelry. They then hastily drove off in a wagon which they had in waiting.

THE Wakefield Rattan Works, at Wakefield, Mass., were almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 12th. Loss about \$500,000; insurance, \$25,000. Five hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

CARL SCHURZ has been engaged by the German-American citizens of Baltimore, and will receive a similar compliment in Boston.

GENERAL HANCOCK was entertained by the Manhattan Club in New York City, on the night of the 12th, nearly all the leading Democrats of the city being present, the most notable exception being Mr. Tilden.

THE Archbishop of Dublin, in his Lenten pastoral, severely censures the Land League, and especially condemns the Ladies' Land League.

A COMPANY has been organized and a charter applied for to build a telephone line between Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Lawrence and Topeka.

THE CABINET.

Brief Biographical Sketches of the President's Official Family—Who the Secretaries Are, Where They Came From, and What They Have Heretofore Accomplished.

THE following are brief biographical sketches of the members of the new Cabinet:

JAMES G. BLAINE—Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine was born in Washington County, Pa., January 31, 1830; graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania; adopted the editorial profession, and went to Maine, where he edited the *Portland Advertiser* and the *Kennebec Journal*; was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1850, '61 and '62, serving the last two years as Speaker of the House; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses (serving in the Forty-first as Speaker); was re-elected in the Forty-fourth Congress a Republican; was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and was elected for the ensuing term, which expires March 3, 1881. The people are familiar with his great campaigns for nomination for the Presidency.

THOMAS L. JAMES—Postmaster-General. Mr. James was born at Utica, N. Y., March 29, 1831; was educated at the Utica Academy; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854; learned the printing business to Wesley Bailey, the veteran abolition editor of the *Liberty Press*. He served with Mr. Bailey for five years, and then purchased the *Madison County Journal*, then a Whig paper published at Hamilton, N. Y. He was elected to Congress in 1860, and formed the *Journal* into a Republican paper and labored for the election of Fremont. For five years he held the position of Collector of Canal Tolls at Hamilton, and then removed to New York City, where he secured an appointment as Inspector of Customs under Herman Buer, Collector of the Port. In 1870 he was made a Weigher, and in 1879 Deputy Collector. Upon the inauguration of the Civil Service Reform he was made President of the Board of Examiners for the Custom-House. In 1879 he was appointed Postmaster of New York by President Grant, and held the position until his appointment as Postmaster-General.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN—Secretary of War. Mr. Lincoln, the eldest son and only surviving child, Abraham Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 26, 1843. He was educated at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and having entered Harvard, graduated the summer of 1864. Four months subsequently he became a member of the Harvard Law School. But, before finishing the course, he went into the army and was on General Grant's staff with the rank of Captain, from February 20 to June 10, 1865, serving until the war closed. He then returned to his law books, and completed his studies. He located in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, February 25, 1867. In September of the following year he was married in Washington, by Bishop Simpson, to Mary Harlan, daughter of ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa. He and his wife spent six months of the summer and fall of 1872 in Europe, and on returning to Chicago, he associated himself with Mr. Edward S. Isaac, a law partner, and the two have been partners ever since, the firm being one of the best known in the city, and doing a large and lucrative business. Mr. Lincoln's political life followed the illustrations of his father, and he is a "staunch" Republican, though, with local exceptions, he has taken no active part in politics. He was a Presidential Elector at the last election.

WAYNE MACVEIGH—Attorney-General. Mr. MacVeigh was born at Phenixville, Chester County, Pa., April 19, 1833, and is thus in his forty-eighth year. He was named after Isaac Wayne. He received his early education in Chester County, and was prepared for the University of Pennsylvania at Moorestown, under the instruction of J. W. Sunderland, LL.D. He graduated at Yale College in the famous class of 1853, and then studied law with the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of Westchester, and was in that borough admitted to the bar April 26, 1856. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected District Attorney of Chester County, and served in that capacity for three years. During the war for the Union Mr. MacVeigh was twice in the service, first as a Captain of cavalry, and then as a Major. He received two weeks only, when the invasion of the State was threatened, in September, 1862, and as a Major on the staff of Major-General Couch during the emergency of the following year. In early life Mr. MacVeigh married a daughter of the Hon. John Lewis, of Pennsylvania, and after her death he married a daughter of ex-Senator Simon Cameron. In 1850 he was appointed to succeed E. Jay Morris as Minister to Constantinople, a position which he held until the close of 1857.

WILLIAM WINDOM—Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Windom was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 10, 1827; received an academic education; studied law at Mount Vernon, Ohio; practiced his profession in Ohio and in Minnesota until 1859; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Knox County in 1852; removed to Minnesota in 1855; was a Representative in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; was appointed by the Governor of Minnesota, in July, 1859, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Daniel S. Norton, deceased, in the Senate of the United States; was subsequently elected a Republican to the Forty-first Congress, his term of service would have expired March 3, 1869.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD—Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Kirkwood was born in Hartford County, Maryland, December 20, 1813; received a limited education at the academy of John F. Kennedy, in Washington, D. C.; removed to Richmond County, Ohio, in 1835, and studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1843; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1845 and again in 1847; was in 1851-52 a member of the Convention that formed the present Constitution of Ohio; was elected to the Twenty-ninth Congress in 1845; was elected to the State Senate in 1856; was elected Governor in 1857 and again in 1861; was in 1859 nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed as Minister to Denmark, but declined the appointment; was in 1862 elected to the Ohio State Senate to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. James Harrison; was in 1865 again elected Governor of Ohio; was elected to the Forty-first Congress in 1867; was elected in January, 1876, to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed George D. Wright, his term of service would have expired March 3, 1883.

WILLIAM H. HUNT—Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Hunt is a native of Louisiana, and comes of a prominent family. When the war broke out he adhered to the Union side, and remained a steadfast supporter of the cause to the end. For this reason he was ostracized by his family, and, when politics began to reshape themselves in the South after the war, became a Republican and has been a Republican ever since. He was first brought into prominence in Louisiana politics when he became the counsel for Gov. Kellogg in his contest with McRae. He subsequently became a candidate for Attorney-General on the Republican ticket, was elected, and was sworn into office. He was, however, a mission which overruled the Packard Government and installed Scholls while the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Hunt, was in Washington. Mr. Hunt, the head of the Commission, and Hunt, the overthrown Attorney-General of Louisiana, were on a common plane in General Garfield's Cabinet.

Mark Twain Tells a Story.

At a recent dinner of the Boston Papyrus Club, Mark Twain, being called upon for a speech, said:

"I am perfectly astounded at the way history repeats itself. I find myself situated at this moment exactly and precisely as I was once before, years ago, to a job, to a title—to a very hair. There isn't a shade of difference. It is the most astonishing coincidence that ever—just wait. I will tell you the former instance, and then you will see it yourself. Years ago I arrived one day at Salamanca, N. Y., eastward-bound. Most change cars there and take the sleeper train. There were crowds of people there, and they were swarming into the long sleeper train and packing it full, and it was a perfect pandemonium of rush, confusion, grilling of teeth, and soft, sweet, and low profanity. I asked the young man in the ticket-office if I could have a sleeping section; and he answered 'No!' with a snarl that shivered me up like burned leather. I went off smarting under this insult to my dignity, and asked another local official, superciliously, if I couldn't have some poor little corner somewhere in a sleeping-car; and he cut me short with a venomous 'No, you can't; every corner's full. Now don't bother me any more,' and he turned his back and walked off. My dignity was in a state now which can not be described. I was so ruffled that I said to my companion, 'If these people knew who I am, they'd—but my companion cut me short there and said, 'Don't talk any such folly; if they did know who you are, do you suppose it would help your high mightiness to a vacancy in a train which has no vacancies in it?' This did not improve my condition any to speak of, but just then I observed that the colored porter of the sleeping-car had his eye on me. I saw his dark countenance light up. He whispered to the uniformed conductor, punctuating with nods and jerks toward me, and straightway this conductor came forward, oozing politeness from every pore, and said: 'Can you have a place in the sleeper?' 'Yes,' I said, 'and much obliged, too.' 'Give me anything; anything will answer.' He said, 'we have nothing left but the big family stateroom, with two berths and a couple of armchairs in it, but it is entirely at your disposal. Here, Tom, take these satchels aboard. He touched his hat and we and the colored Tom moved along. I was bursting to drop just one little remark to my companion, but I held in and waited. Tom made us comfortable in that sumptuous great apartment, and then said, with many bows and a perfect affluence of smiles, 'Now, is dev anything you want, sah?' 'You can kin have anything you want, sah,' I said, 'and I don't make any difference what it is.' I said, 'Can I have some hot water and a tumbler at 9 o'clock, blazing hot?' You know about the right temperature for a hot Scotch punch. 'Yes, sah, dat you kin; you kin pen on it. I'll get it myself.' 'Good! Now that lamp is hung too high. Can I have a big coach-candle fixed up at the head of my bed, so that I can read comfortably?' 'Yes, sah, you kin. I'll fix her up myself, an' I'll fix her up so she'll burn all night. Yes, sah; an' you kin pen me anything you want, and dish yer whole rale if it turned wrong end up an' inside out for to git it for you. Dat's so.' And he disappeared. Well, I tilted my arm back, hooped my thumbs in my arm-holes, smiled a smile at my companion, and said, gently, 'Well, what do you say now?' My companion was not in a humor to respond, and didn't. The next minute that smiling black face was thrust in at the crack of the door, and this speech followed: 'Laws bless you, sah, I knowed you in a minute. I told de conductor sah, I knowed you. I told de minute I got eyes on you. 'Is that so, my boy? Handing him a quadruple fee' Who am I? 'Jennu McCallan,' and he disappeared again. My companion said vinegarily, 'Well, well! what do you say now?' Right there comes in the marvelous coincidence I mentioned a while ago, viz.: I was speechless; and that is my condition now. Perceive it?"

One of the Mysteries of Mormonism. Notwithstanding the books which purport to reveal these mysteries and miseries of Mormonism, the secret rites of this singular religion have never yet been made known, notably those enacted in the Endowment House. Like the secrets of Masonry, they are kept inviolable, even by renegades. One part of their religion speciously appeals to the superstitious, credulous element in woman's nature. It is that no woman can enter the Kingdom of Heaven unless as the wife of some man, hence old maids are scarce in Utah. If a woman is resolutely opposed to matrimony, and especially polygamy, sealing overcomes the difficulty. Sealing constitutes a nominal marriage, and also helps a woman financially, for a husband is bound to do something for every one of his sealed wives, if it is but to send her a pound of tea weekly. I know three old maids—the eldest is about 80. They weave rag carpets for a living, and are all sealed to the same man, who furnishes their groceries and insures their entrance into Heaven. If an old maid has neglected to be sealed, and she is near death bed, some neighbor is hurriedly sent for to be sealed to her. The ceremony is simple, consisting of a few words and a little anointing with oil.

Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of Gen. R. E. Lee, is said to be a beautiful and queenly woman. She has been in Washington this winter, and has received many attentions. No daughter of Gen. Lee has married, and Gustis Lee, President of Washington and Lee University, is a bachelor long past the meridian of life.

Robins are so thick in Burke County, Georgia, that a negro man of Waynesboro amuses himself by catching them with fishing-hooks. He baits the hook and throws his line over the limb of a tree on which the birds most to congregate, and waits for them to bite.

Every man's house is his castle, but every man can't be King of Ashantee.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Physical Training as a Means of Mental Health.

One of the serious problems which modern science encounters is how to deal with—more particularly, how to prevent—the excessive nervous development, and through that the frequent mental failure or derangement characteristic of modern life. The mad poet's sarcastic remark that brains had brought him to the asylum—a fate his interrogator ran no risk of—was bitterly true; but it is not volume of brain so much as an unbalanced development of brain that leads to insanity or a liability to that distressing malady. That the rapid, eager, restless, anxious life which most of us lead tends to produce an increasing complexity of the nervous system, all physiologists agree. That this complexity of nervous organization lays us liable to the development of a condition of unstable mental and nervous equilibrium is only too clearly proved by the statistics of our asylums.

What are we to do? We can not radically change our style of living to that of our slow-going ancestors; on the contrary, the indications are that our children's children will, by contrast with their more active life, look back upon our age as measurably serene. It is remotely possible that a new order of invention may reverse the tendency of the race and relieve the future of much of the mental and nervous strain which we have to endure; but it does not look like that way now. The immediate future, at any rate, is pretty sure to intensify the conditions which now break down under to-day. Must the mental breaking down increase in frequency in proportion? Or can we pitch upon some means whereby the rising generation can be fitted to endure the strain which will come to them better than the men and women of to-day bear the burden of to-day?

A generation ago the popular theory was that mental discipline, with the brain development which early and long-continued schooling gives, would furnish the capacity for mental work and mental endurance which would best fit the coming man for the work he would have to do. The result has been to increase the strain, without materially increasing the capacity for toil. In many cases the course of education pursued seems rather to have lessened the endurance of our people, and to have hastened the mental collapse of many of our brain-workers. And the school children of to-day have more to do than their fathers and mothers had, and have to bear no inconsiderable portion of the evils of modern life besides; that is, if constant excitement, haste, and worry are to be accounted obstacles to healthy mental and nervous development. That they can not fairly be considered beneficial is sufficiently evident.

Speaking of the nervous excitations, and their results, due to our modern education and the rate and manner of our living, an eminent English physician (Dr. Browne, editor of the *British Medical Journal*) says: "The cerebral tissue becomes more and more highly organized, convolutions obtain secondary gyri, and with each differentiation in structure new possibilities of disturbances are introduced; while the very differentiation in question produces in turn new mechanical devices, which again introduce a more complicated mode of life with which the nervous system must keep pace." If there were no possible corrective to this tendency to increase the nervous strain of life more rapidly than the nervous organism can acquire power to endure it, the inevitable destiny of civilized men would be the mad-house or something near it. But there is promise of such a corrective. The late Dr. Seguin demonstrated many years ago that the undeveloped brains of the feeble-minded could be stimulated to healthy growth by patient and systematic training of the muscles and the organs of sense. Dr. Browne looks to a corresponding physical culture of those of normal brain development to give them the increased brain capacity which will fit them for the severer needs of our increasingly active intellectual life, and at the same time make them better able to resist the inroads of mental disease.

"Muscular exercise," he says, "has been hitherto thought to expand the lungs, quicken the circulation, and brace the nerves; but to this must now be added the pregnant idea that it also contributes to the brain growth and mental evolution. As a large part of the brain is composed of motor centers, we may, in the nascent state of the organ, powerfully act on the brain by putting into mechanical exercise the muscles which we know to be directed by its various parts; and especially the centers governing the movements of the hand ought to be brought into training by careful drill of manual movements, so that, in due time, a cunning right hand may be the servant of every man to some mechanical art, and of every woman to some technical work."

And not only is it possible, as Dr. Browne suggests, to fortify the young against the inroads of mental and nervous disorders by the development of brain capacity, ability and symmetry, through manual training, but there is gained also, by means of such training, the additional safeguards which come from such dealing with realities, from having always at hand the means of healthful recreation, and from the conscious ability to do, if necessity compels, something that will win support.

Industrial education thus takes on an importance far greater than has hitherto been accorded to it. It becomes a necessity, not merely to those who are likely to spend their lives as artisans, but even to those who may never earn a day's wages at the bench—men of independent fortune, professional men, business men, and women in all the walks of life, to whom physical training may mean, not bread and butter, but mental health.—*Scientific American.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Prof. Bouchard attributes to the vine powerful sanitary properties. He asserts that wherever it is cultivated to any considerable extent there is a very sensible diminution of intermittents. The virtue is attributed to the action of the vine on the cellulosa which causes fevers.

In a paper by M. Munz on the conservation of grain in reservoirs, read before the French Academy of Science, it is stated that to secure all the advantages of such means of storage the grain should be comparatively dry, the closure perfect, the temperature of the walls pretty constant.

A simple hygrometer can be made by a piece of catgut and a straw. The catgut, twisted, is put through a hole in a dial, in which a straw is also placed. In dry weather, the catgut curls up; in damp, it relaxes; and so the straw is turned either to the one side or the other. Straws do not only "show which way the wind blows," you see.

A corporation has been recently organized in Boston, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to finish the bottoms of boots and shoes by a new invention. It is claimed that by the aid of the machine six hundred to eight hundred boots can be finished by one operator in one day, where one hundred and fifty to two hundred are now done by hand.

Mr. W. H. Preece has determined, with a very close approximation to accuracy, the area protected by a properly adjusted lightning rod. His conclusion is that a lightning rod protects a conical space whose height is the length of the rod, the base being a circle having its radius equal to the height of the rod. This is the conclusion arrived at by Sir William Snow Harris when engaged in fixing his protectors to the masts of ships.

A dairy-garage of London has lately established a laboratory at which samples of milk received from farmers are subjected to chemical analysis. Prizes have been offered by the company, which are to be given to those farmers whose milk-supply stands highest in quality during a stated period of time. "The samples of milk are carefully examined by the company's analysts, whose analyses and reports will decide the competition for the prizes. It is expected that much valuable information respecting methods for producing the richest possible milk will be secured in this way."

A Nuremberg chemist has devised a new method of decorating silks and other fabrics, which is expected to supersede embroidery. The art is called "edigraphie," and the operator uses hollow pencils which are charged with a fluid metallic compound. On exposure to air the compound instantly hardens. Every color can be produced, and the designs traced with the pencil are exceedingly durable, lasting as long as the materials on which they are traced.